LANDER'S WAGON-ROAD EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PINEY CANON, THOMPSON PASS, WARRATCH MOUNTAINS, Oregon, Aug. 11, 1858. It gives me satisfaction to be able to announce the success of our expedition from Independence, Mo., which place we left on the 1st day of May. to the South Pass, the old emigrant read and mail route. At the South Pass began our labors. There we struck out west a little southerly, and compenced to build the new military and emigrant road to Soda Springs, Honey Lake, Oregon and California, for which an appropriation of \$300,000 was made last year. At the distance of twelve miles on the above-named course from South Pass we erected, by order of Sup-rintendent Col. F. W. Lander, a house in a deep canon, better known as the Aspen Hut, being in an aspen grove, for the purpose of retaining ex-tra provisions and tools for working the road. From Aspen Hut our course was nearly due west for the space of twelve miles to the fifth crossing of of the Sweet Water River, a stream some twenty-five feet wide. From Sweet Water to Big Sandy, fifteen miles course, we found the same grass as from the South Pass to Sweet Water, very good and plentiful, wood in abundance, and water very handy at all points, in the way of some streamlets meandering from the Rocky Mountains. From Big Sandy to Little Sandy, by the Landers Road, a distance of eleven miles, the road is level and good, grass, wood and water are plentiful, and all of an excellent quality. From the South Pass to this point no signs of alkali are to be seen. It is to be remembered that the old Emigrant Road contains a great deal of alkali water and grass, which is very dangerous to animals and emigrants, as it has been known that some emigrants who drank alkali water died very soon afterward, and it is a daily occurrence for animals to die from that cause. From Little Sandy River (some twelve feet wide to the new forks of Green River, some forty-six miles, for the principal part of the road the country is rather undulating, although the hills are small and easy of ascent, with wood, water and grafs in abundance. Near the Sandy is situated the Snake Chief's camp. camp. Washakee has 80 lodges of a camp, about 400 wa riors and 660 horses. At the time we passed his lodges he was preparing to travel—that is to say, he was about to go fight the Crow Indians, who had stelen some horses from his people. Washakee is certainly the finest-looking Indian I ever beheld. His features are purely European, and be has always a smile upon his countenance. He is a very honest man in his dealings; makes his men fear him, and his greatest pride is in horse flesh, and speaking of his never having permitted any of his men to kill a white man. No-kill-white-man is his principal medicine. Washakee is about forty-five years of age, five feet nine inches in hight, and stout built. He is said to be the bravest chief from the settlements of Nebraska to the States of California and Oregon. He is both feared and loved by his men, and feared very much b the other tribes. The Snakes number about 300 warriors. If a Snake Indian steal from a white man or any friendly Indian, he is very severely punished. I have seen Washakee knock an Indian of his tribe down for stealing a trifling thing from a white man. He prostrated the man with a big club, and then hirsed at him for being a thief and a dog. The Indian sneaked out of camp, and, lying flat on his free in the grass, wept like a chid. Washakee is very fond of Col. Fred. W. Lander, our Superinterdent, and Capt. Charles L. Moses, one of our "Astronomers." Washakee desired the little seachief, Moses, to take a wife from the tribe, and live

with them, but, being the life of our party, we could not well do without him.

Capt, Moses some that since rode the distance of one hundred miles in seven hours, on a wild mule. This was from Independence Rock to Piney Cañon Head. A few days after he started to carry another express for Col. Lander, and became lost in the fasts of the Wahsatch Mountains. Alone, as before, he was out three days without food or bedding, and the thermometer standing at 32 degrees, which makes ice here a quarter of an inch thick. He came out at the right point, full of fun as usual. Moser is an old ship-master, with many sea yarns and habits: a clever astronomer, and brave beside He says he will never be caught in shoal water again; I suppose that means away from salt water.

Excuse my deviating from the main road. From the forks of Green River to the main Green River the road is rather hilly, though not difficult. grass is occasionally seen, the water is good, and wood plentiful. Tais last distance is only eleven The width of the new Forks and Green Kiver is about sixty yards; depth varying from three to four and a half leet, fordable at almost all times. The river is not bridged, nor do I think it will be, Canon (which is the entrance to Thompson's Pass) the distance is about 35 miles. The country rolling road good, water and grass every five or six miles. timber scarce until entering the Piney Cañon, although for fuel there is plenty of willow and sage bushes; game scarce. The cañon is some thirty miles in length and of various widths, intersected every few miles by canons running north and south. Canon runs nearly due cast and west, and in the bottom of it courses the Piney Creek, which is beautiful water, and contains an abundance of the finest mountain speckled trout that ever was looked at, and of which, I assure you, we have had our share. We have caught me 18 inches long, which, together with strong Moca and slap-jacks, do not go very bad these cold mornings. I say cold mornings, for the simple fact that there has scarce been one, since our arrival in the mountains, but we have had ice Yesterday, Aug. 10, broke the ice from the sides of our bucket, on get-ting water to bathe my face, preparatory to eating breakfast. During the day the weather is very warm; generally too much so. The mean hight of my present position above the level of the sea is 8,500 feet. Bar. 22 in. The latitude of this canon, by observations of Capt. Moses, is 42 deg.. 49 min. 33 sec. 87-100ths north, which is nearly the same as that of Newburyport, Mass. The differ ence of longitude causes a vast difference in the climate, together with our hight above the sea-From Piney Canon to Smith's Fork of Bear River, the distance is about 30 miles. From this point to Smith's Fork, the road is across the main points of the Wahsatch Mountains. Yet still there are but two hills of any note whatexer to cross, and Superintendent Lancer has made them very easy of ascent by winding around them. These are not very steep, and nothing to com-pare with some of the hills on the o'd road; yet they are the worst we have had so far. Col. ander is now at the Forks, and has built his road that far already, eight miles from the mouth of this canon, and the latitude of which point I have given you. We have creeted another hut—better known as Fort Snyder, having been named after Mr. Jas. A. Spyder of Washington City, who is our Commissary, and one of the best fellows in the world. The road between this canon and the Smith Forks crosses two mountain creeks. Labarge is

the first, a streamlet some ten or twelve feet wide and of various depths, from six inches to two feet. The distance from this exion to Labarge is near ten miles, the grass not very plentiful but good; wood in abundance, as the road runs directly through a great pine forest. The grass here is the pure bunch grass, unknown in the settled districts, consequently I will describe it. It generally grows in bunches of varied hights, from three inches to three feet. It a sweet as any sugar, and was the only feed Capt. Moses had when lost in the fasts of the mountains. It contains a kind of a kernel some-what similar to our grass nuts, and animals are exceedingly fond of it. In this canon a great num-ber of wolves and bears have been seen. Col. Lander had the pleasure of a combat with one, which he captured. This animal was dif-ferent from any ever before taken in one respect; he had a very long tail, which is quite a new thing: beside this he was striped. I sug-gested the idea of his being the original striped pig. The second creek is in a common striped pig. from Labarge, on a westerly course, called Lander Canon. The creek bears no name; its water is The bridge crossings are another outrage upon the

FROM THE REMOTE WEST. excellent; grass on its banks is plentiful, and wood is in abundance. The principal timber in these and the Rocky Mountains is cotton-wood, which grows to a hight of from twenty to sixty feet. grows very tall, and medium diameter Elder is rather smaller than in the States generally. This new road is an excellent one. Here the

emigrant will always find what he most desireswood, water and grass. The distance is less, and the road better, by far, than the other roads. If the South Platte were bridged, (which is very necessary), an emigrant would have nothing to say trip scross the Plains. The South Platte is to be bridged. It must be done, and the sooner the better. Imagine a rapid river near one mile wide, with a quicksand bottom, and which in the month of June contained a mean depth of five and a half feet water. Up to this time this immense stream has always been forded, and it is an every day occurrence to find the mail wagons laid up on account of that stream being too high. Wagons containing mail matter have been cap-sized and mails lost before to-day; and, on the other hand, it allows a fair chance to lose mail matter by their, with the old sore of an excuse, such as lost a bag in crossing South Platte. Magnanimous United States Government, please order this river bridged immediately; and by the way of a hint, let me tell you, that Fred. W. Lander, is the safest man to take such a thing in hand. The fact of this I duily notice, and for example will simply state that the gentleman who undertook to build this road last year reached Independence from Washington City, earlier than Col. Lander did this year, and did not effect the completion of his train until a duration of over one month longer than it took Mr. Lander this year. Beside which the gentleman of st year occupied the entire Summer in getting up to his work; which forced him to go immediately to his work; which forced him to go immediately into Winter quarters, which is complete idleness for five months, as the Winter begins in the month of October and generally ends in March—sometimes in April. On the other hand Lander has already completed 142 miles of his most difficult rend. Rocky side hills have been picked away, numbers of small streams bridged, trees felled in all directions, and the willow roots of the caions grabbed up, through his superintendence; and yet, with only through his superintendence; and yet, with only 106 men under his charge, so far, not a murmur of dissatisfaction has been heard. Here you will see the Mormon and the Gentile working like a band of brothers from the old Granite State. This is now the 13th of August. On or about the 5th of October we are to leave for the settlements, when the road will be completed, or very nearly so. have worked 58 days, over one-half, and we have 53 days to finish the remainder, which is much the easiest portion. Up to the 2d day of August we had but 50 men; from that date we have had an addition from Salt Lake of 50 Mormons. Instead of making enemies, Lander has made friends even with them. The road, I venture to say, will be well nigh completely finished this senson, and the train taken back to the States and the people all discharged, thereby saving the Government the sum of many thousand dollars. On or about the 10th of June, Mr. I. Justice, one of our party, was dispatched by Mr. Lander to Salt Lake City for men to build the Pacific

wagon road. On the 2d day of August, Mr. Jus-tice reached comp with fifty men, principally Mor-mons, with one or two discharged soldiers or teamsters. Of the fifty mea, there are only five Ameri-The Mormons are Swedes, Danes and righishmen, all the most illiterate men I ever met with. The majority of the Mormons we have with us are much embittered against Brigham Young, esq. From them I learn that Young has 86 wives and 49 childrien. The ages of his wives vary from 17 to 35, or thereabouts. Some of his children are marringeable. His eldest daughter was married a short time since. His son, who is about 19, will not marry, but is a wild young fellow. One of our troope possesses no less than seven wives. I gazed upon the man, when he told me this, with a look of great surprise. He asked me the cause of it. I told him it really surprised me to see a man who had impudence enough to tell me he had what belonged to six other men. I told him I considered him a wholesale thief and a brute. He said it was "kind a brutish," and I would think it so for certain if I should ever visit his house. "What is the reason?" I asked. "I'll tell you," "Woman is a strange critter; it makes said he. "Woman is a strange criter; it makes "no difference it you have a hundred on 'em, they "all will want your affection at one time; but you "see it can't be done." He then informed me that his house contained but three rooms: one was his parlor, one a large bedroom, and the other his kitchen and eating-room. The bedroom held three large beds, and the room was pretty well arranged. He said he was getting tired of their quarrels with one snother. I told him such was my opinion also, as he appeared to be very thin and meager. In our whole flock of saints on their arrival at this camp from Salt Lake, not one of them had othing fit even for the poorest slave or beggar, and their appetites were surprisingly good. Col. Lander immediately clothed them, and gave them good provisions, and after a short rest set them to work. They began lustily, and are now them to work. They began lustily, and are now ranking among our best workmen. After the work is completed, or rather, when Winter sets in, Mormons will return to their homes, and in the Spring will meet us and finish the road com-pletely. They depend more on Uuncle Sam's gold than they do on Young's promises, be they Mor-mons or not.

Every tribe of Indians we have met with since aving the States is very friendly with us and the hites in general. The Pelawares, Caws, Siouxs, Chiennes, Shawnees and Snakes are all so, and ade with us. The Crows are shy; they steal horses whenever they can from any tribe, or from the whites. The Arrapshoes are a fac-simile of the Crows, but their lands are far distant from us, con-sequently we do not fear losing horses or mules by m. A band of the Nes Perres was encampe a few days since upon the banks of Smith's Forks, when Col. Lander, who, with a mountain boy, was out on a recontoissance tour, came very suddenly upon their camp. He accosted them with the usual salutation, but they did not make any answer, or show any signs of desiring to be friendly with to know their hearts, consequently picked up a columnt belonging to them, and told them he wished to smoke with them. They obstinately refused, and Lander arose to depart, when the chief of this party told him that if he was a friend, then to show his friendship. Col. Lander counted over the number of days it would take him to show his friendship, and returned to his own camp, which was distant some eighteen miles. He then dispatched an express to this camp for see few Indian presents, and in a few days will have their triendship. Lander's immense size, deter-mined manner of action, and bravery in approaching and entering an Indian encampment, interpret to them in a moment the superiority of the pale face; beside which, Col. Lander is one of the best rifle shets to be found anywhere. His railroad whistle compares well with your steamer Knickerbocker's. nder his superintendence I have no fear of either Mormons or Indians. He sent word to Brigham Young that if he did not supply him with men he would come after them himself. The men, as be-

ere stated, came. Everything goes on systematically in this train. Apressman Wm. Reid conveys the letters from he Emigrant Road to our camp. Expressman Justice conveys fresh beef and other provisions from this but and pasturage to the Lander camp. The engineers are in advance of the main party.

Astronomer Wm. H. Wagner, esq., is at the Lander camp; Capt. Charles S. Moses, Astronomer and Computer of Barometrical Hights, is now stationed here; and thus everything so far has been successful. I have now given you a fair descrip-tion of all things relating to the building of the South Pass, Soda Springs, Honey Lake and Pacific Military Wagon Road, and beg you will insert the same in your valuable journal, for the edification of the public and my friends in general.

Bete te closing my article to you, permit me to

give you a small retail price current. Floor, P. D. Straf (ir. wn., P. D. Caffer, P. D. Straf R. Caffer, P. D. Straff, P. D.

65 Ordinary Flannel Shirts
1 to (apace)...
6 Saturett Pants.... Lacon P B. 1 Capter 3 Co.

Rice P B 1 0 Statingt Parts 7 Co.

Cheese P B. 1 0 Strogm Shoes 3 So.

Candler (sprin), spices 3 (term Buckshin Gloves 5 00

Stap (Boston), P bar. 5 Red Finnel Drawer. 2 So.

Drice Fruit, P B. 1 of Hickory Shit 5

All articles not mentioned have a similar price.

traveling community. For instance, the North Platte bridge is about ninety feet long, and tell for each wagon is \$5. The Muddy Creek bridge is ten feet long (a mere gutter), and the toll is \$3 for each wagon. At Fort Laramie there is also another affair of the same kind, and yet our military post, who live there in complete idleness, have never made a movement toward remedying this monopoly by erecting either a free or Government bridge. Thus the poor emigrant is filched by one and the other, and our magnanimous Government looks on with the greatest unconcern. The bridge at the Big Blue, which is a stream some forty feet wide, tolls \$3. Every imposition imaginable is

here practiced on the traveler.

During my sejourn in the United States (which was from my birth up), I remember at one time of having seen a horse-fly-only one; but since our arrival in this canon I have seen over ten millions surely, and musketos enough to shingle the City of New-York.

THE CANVASS IN ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4, 1858.

The political excitement in this State is tremendous. No previous canvass ever came up to it. The Presidential contest of '56 was a calm in comparison. The whole population, female as well as male, are excited. The central counties-what we call the "Battle-ground District"-first opened the ball by a series of monster meetings. Within a fortnight the excitement in the center broke into the northern counties. Washburne's and Farnsworth's Districts are now aglow, and will soon be

at the fever-heat of the central counties.

The political furor baseven made its appearance Lower Egypt, in the IXth Congressional Disin Lower Egypt, in the IXth Congressional Dis-trict, where the political darkness has been so dense that the few Republican residents had to climb to the tree-tops to get a glimpse of the sun st noenday. The district only gave Buchanan 14,500 majority! Talk about "Old Berks," after that.

It is perfectly safe to say that the vote cast on the 3d of November next will exceed that of the last Presidential election by many thousands, al-though some of the northern counties may not quite come up to the mark, for the reason that the Democracy in them are so weak that they do not turnish stimulant enough to cause all the Republicans to turn out. This will not surprise your readers when they are informed that the the two northern districts cast 41,520 votes, and

the Democrats only 15,788, or nearly trenty six theoreand majority in two Congressional Districts! Well, how is the election going?—that is the ques-tion. I abswer, that we are going to best the Dred Scott Democracy, elect Lincoln to the United States Senate, and retire Stephen A. Douglas to private life, until be recruits his moral constitution. He has been spoiled by long contact with the negro-breeders at Washington. The "Little Giant" has fondled too long on the lap of the Philis-tine Delibhs, who have shorn him of his locks; his strength has departed, and before he is uttorly ruined the fond people of Illinois intend to keep the oung man at home until he recuperates, eschews his cotton fancies, and returns to first principles.

In the contest before us it is not to be disguised that Douglas has a decided advantage in the apportionment for members of the Legislature and in the hold-over Senators, the extent of which I will explain. Our present apportionment is based on the census of 1850, when the population only reached 850,000. By the State census of July, 1855, the number of inhabitants had increased to 1.3(0.000. Two-thirds or more of this increase was in the four northern Congressional districts, where the great Republican strength is found. These four districts consist of thirty-eight counties, and can poll forty thousand Republican majority, on a full turn-out. They east at the last Presidential election, 125, 195 votes, while the remainder of the State, represented by five districts, cast only 114,886 votes. Every county of the four northern districts, contains an Opposition majority, and they will all go for Lincoln this Fall, Our State Senate consists of twenty-five members. These four powerful districts, with their 125,000 voters, are allowed to elect only ten Senators, voters. while the other five districts, with their 114,000 while the other live districts, with their 114,000 voters, elect fifteen Senators. If apportioned according to population, the four upper districts would be entitled to thirteen members out of the twenty-five. In the Lower House the inequality is equally as great, and deprives the northern counties of their due weight in the representative branch. And to add to the difficulties in the way of Linceln's success, we lost two Senatorial district in '56, through divisions in the Opposition ranks, viz: the Tazewell and St. Claire Districts, both at at this time strongly anti Douglas, as they were then auti-Buchanan, had Americans and Republi-

cans acted together.

Twelve Senators hold over, eight of whom are Democrats, and four Republicans. Thirteen new Senators are to be elected this Fall, and it becomes necessary for the Republicans to secure nine of them to have a majority in the State Senate next So much for the dark side of the picture. Now for the brighter one,

Eight of the Senatorial Districts are Republican. and contain Lincoln majorities beyond question.
All we want is to carry one of the Democratic districts. We have surveyed the enemy's territory, counted his forces and our own, and we are sauguine of carrying two of his districts, and have hopes of a third one. So much for sate. In the House we shall carry every district that we did in '56, and a half a dozen be side. The House consists of seventy-five mem-bers. We feel sure of being able to elect forty representatives. Two years ago we were cheated out of two members by technical quibbles. We lost three more by the Opposition running two candidates in certain districts, and one member turned traiter for a consideration, and went over the Democrats, though representing a strong position constituency. We also lost several Opposition constituency. We also lost several numbers in close counties by negligence and inat-tention to the Legislative part of our tickets. We were all so deeply engrossed with Fremont and Bissell that we overlooked the Legislature until it We expect this Fall to carry nearly was too late. all the close counties.

The elements that constituted the Republican and American parties of '56 are now a harmonious unit, It is perfectly safe to calculate that 98 per cent of the Fremont, and 95 per cent of the Fillmore vote are openly and enthusiastically acting together to secure the election of a Lincoln Legislature and of the opposition State ticket. The last Presidential vote of this State was as follows:

Frement 96,189
Fillmore 37,444
Total Opposition vote
Buchatiati105,548
Opposition majority

In spite of the unfairness of the apportionment, this great majority of nearly thirty thousand will enable us to carry enough districts in the central counties to secure the Legi-lature. Besides, it must be kept in mind, that while the whole Oppo-sition are a "shouting unit" the Democracy are split into two bitter, warring factions. The Douglas wing, it is true, is the largest segment; but the Buchancers are abundantly numerous in all the close counties, to turn the scale against the "little by running a ticket of their own. In several counties they out-number the "Douglas worshipers," and have more or less strength in all parts of the State. Their aggregate force is variously estimated at twelve to twenty-five thousand —say eighteen thousand—a formidable schism.

Now, in regard to members of Congress, we feel confident of electing seven out of the Suchancers will elect Logan in the Cairo (lower Egypt) District, (who was nominated as a Douglasite, but now supports Buchanan), and the Douglasites Major Harris in the Springfield District. Harris acted more manly and independently than any Democrat from this State in Congress. He stood by his guns from first to last. He believes in Popular Sovereignty pure and simple, and denies the Dred Scott dogma that the Constitution carries Slavery into any Ter-ritory. Under these circumstances it is more than probable that he will receive many Opposition otes. Had Douglas pursued the same course and taken the same grounds on his return home, his chances of election would be a thousand times better than they now are. Little short of a miracle in aid of the batter maker. His present opinion is,

can save him; while, on the other tack, nothing short of one could have defeated him. But the eyes. He was dreaming of a seat in the White House, and to please or conciliate the negro-breed-ers, spit in the face of his constituents, put the knife to the throat of his own bantling-Popular Sovereignty-and clasped to his embrace the black imp Dred Scott. He staked his soul against the Presidency, in a game with the Demon of Slavery, and he has lost! "He is played out." Wait for the 3d of November and be convinced. 1868.

THE STATE FAIR.

From Our Own Reporter.

Synacuse, Tuesday Evening, Oct. 5, 1858. Contrary to all expectations last night, this has proved a day of pure, dry, wholesome air, just cool enough to be comfortable even in the sunshine, It has been a busy day upon the show grounds, not because the visitors have been numerous, but in preparations for to-morrow, as almost all the departments were behindhand, the contractor having been dilatory in getting stalls and buildings ready. There has been a great number of entries to-day, and the whole number at 4 o'clock was 3,000, with a fair prospect that it would reach 4,000. There were about 3,300 last year at Buffalo. There never has been an exhibition of cattle in the State that gave promise of the spreading spirit of improvement so much as this The show of excellent animals of all breeds is does. The show of excellent animals of all breeds is not only equal to any other year, in numbers and quality, but it shows how much the thoroughbred atock is diversified, and that most of the eattle here are sweed, not by fancy breeders, but by real farmors. There is one other thing that looks well: All are so good that it would be difficult to say on the whole who has the very best. It is true that among short-horned breeders Samuel Thornes stands first, as Ed. G. Falle does among the Devons: but there are others hardly a stade behind. C. S. Wainwright, as a Devon breeder, is certainly entitled to a very honorable mention.

Instead, however, of specifying the particular breeders or certain animals. I must content myself with giving a list of the exhibitors and the countries whence trey come, so far as I have been able to learn them up to this time. I will commence with the Devons.

up to this time. I will commence with the Devons.

EXHIBITION OF DEVONS.

Ed. G. Falle, Westebester Co.; C. L. Wainwright, Dutchess Co.; J.s. Hillon, Albany Co.; J. R. Chapinan, Madison Co.; F. H. Elisworth, Columbia Co.; N. M. Dart, Cheego Co.; Legather, Oncide Co.; R. C. & C. Miller, Oncide Gaga Co.; J. L. Esseman, Oncide Co.; Baker & Sons Madison Co.; John Co.; Courtlandt Co.; Moses Parsons, Occudars Co.; John Co.; Essema Co.; Elison Ottler, Ontario Co.; J. W. Colints, Wayne Co.; G. R. H. Knowles, Oncondags Co.; R. F. Colby, Compities Co.; T. F. Hysti, Tioga Co. XXIIII TUBES OF SIGNAT-HORNS.

Co.; R. F. Colby, Tompkins Co., T. F. Hysit, Troga Co.

John W. Tsylor, Ontario Co.; Charles B. Wescott, Wayne
Co.; T. O. Shekaon, Cavara Co.; A. B. Benham, Tompkins Co.;
J. Tucker Eric Co., Daniel Rawkey, Cortland Co.; Ambrose
Stevate, Genesse Co.; Wm. Hurst, Albany Co.; Gill, Rotther,
J. firtson Co.; J. F. Converse, Jefferson Co.; John R.
Westchester Co.; Wood & Eastman, Jefferson Co.; John R.
Page, Cayuna Co.; J. C. Chandler, Guessee Co.; Samuel Thorne,
Dutchess Co.; Wm. Bullock, Albany Co.; Jas. C. Garrett,
Onondaga Co.; J. Tucker, Eric Co.

EXHIBITORS OF HEREFORDS.

M. C. Remington, Cayung Co.; Baker & Son, Madison Co.; E.
Co.nice, J. T., Albany S. D. Hungerford, Jefferson Co.; James
Broule, Jefferson Co.; Jas. F. Couverse, Jefferson Co.

FORKIGN CATTLE.

John Stell, Canada, there been cow and bull: John Humphry, Elyris, Ohio, an extraordinary Hieraford bull, and cow and heller and cell.

EXHIBITORS OF GRADE CATTLE.

World & Eartman, Jefferson Co., Geo. Rott.

EXHIBITORS OF GRADE CATTLE.

World & Earlinn, Jefferson Co., Geo Butts, Onondata Co., C. J. Chadwack, Jefferson Co., Enha Walter, Wm. Hayden, Onondara Co., A. B. Bernham, Tompkins Co., Mos Annas Segwick, Syrianuse, Daniel Young, Onondara Co., Gill, Eretters, Jefferson Co., B. F. Scoville, Saratega Co., H. M. Boardman, Buchville, F. Danforth, Auburn; A. E. Snow, C. Y. Feiton, Onondara Co., S. A. Winslow, Ontario Co., Elou Sheldon, Cayrga, Haslow Wright, W. C. Burke, M. Lyden, jr., A. E. Snow, Onondara Co.

Of course I am not able to give all the names, as Of course I am not able to give all the names, as they are still entering, and I have been unable to get the names of some owners already on the ground. The show of sheep will be acknowledged, I think, the best we have ever had, so far as the improvement in quality is concerned. I have never seen anything in that line superior to John G. Patterson's (Chetauqua Co.). French mer mes, or Samuel Thorne's, South Downs, or Mr. Chamberlin's Silesiats. Mr. T. and Mr. C. are of Dutchess Co.

There were also many very good long-wooled Sheep in the pens. The Swine department is not very full. The show of Hor es will be fine undoubtedly, although but a very small portion of the number entered are on the ground to-day.

the state of the s	
ground to-day.	
be entries up to this hour have bee	n as follows:
Herses, including pairs	400
Cettle	
Sheep, Swine and Popitry	295
Agricultural Implementa	
Dairy Products, &c	
Demestic Department	
Miscellateutis	

Besides there are fruit and flowers, &c., and several inor departments. Many of the numbers of entries clude numerous articles.

include numerous articles.

The receipts of to-lay will far exceed the receipts of the first day at Buffalo, though not a day for visitors, except those who subscribe as members of the society. The gates will be open to-morrow, but Thursday and Friday are the days for the people, who will come in crewds if this weather holds, and I venture to say they will be as well satisfied with the exhibition as they ever were at any previous Fair, for it is, in all departments, full of instruction.

There is a portable steam engine at work which I

wish could be seen by every farmer to the country, and that be could be made to understand what a valuable assistant such a machine is for all work requiring power. It is rated four horse power, costs \$375, ones 5 by 7 feet only, and weighs 2,200 pounds, uppace is all below the flues, which is a great improvement. furnace is all below the flues, which is a great improve-ment. It is made by Wood of Utica, and is only one of ten sizes, from 11 to 20-horse power.

I noticed to-day among the world of agricultural implements, a new cutting machine suited to stalks, bay, straw, and roots, that combines more simplicity and discense than any other yet invented, so far as 1

and efficiency than any other yet invented, so know. It is from one of the Smith family of T works with much ease, and the kuife being straight is easily kept in order. Of course it will not supersede all others, but it is well worthy of notice among the improvements, for it can be made to sell at a mall price.
I noticed among the Syracuse manufactures, a case

of very splendid shoes and boots from the shop of Me-Dougal, Fenton & Co., who employ 800 people, and find ready sale for all their work. I should think they

It is said that the show of apples will be larger than it otherwise would be, because the fruit was almost all blown from the trees in a ternado last week, through-

blown from the trees in a ternado last week, through-out this great fruit-growing region of this State.

The specimens of Indian corn show that there is an excellent crop in this State. The patato show is also good, but there is a lamentable ignorance on the part of the exhibitors in giving their potatoes wrong names. Other vegetables are abundant and excellent. S. P. Chapman of Canastota, about 20 miles cast of Syracuse, sold some twenty of his herd of short-horn Durham cattle, at very liberal prices—cows, \$300 to \$540. The bull Duke of Oxford was put up at \$1,000, without biders. The attendance was large: many of without bidders. The attendance was large; many of the gentlemen from the Fair attended the sale. The animals were pretty well scattered by this sale; the most of them, however, do not go out of the State.

STRACUSE, Wednesday Oct. 6, 1858. I know there are thousands of people who canno be here to erjoy this farmers' festival, who will be delighted to hear that the weather to-day never was exceeded in leveliness; never was more appropriate to the purpose, and is being very largely enjoyed by a throng of visitors, though not as large, I think, as it was upon the corresponding day last year at Buffalo. Still, the attendance is very good, and in fact more money has been received up to noon than the most sanguine expected. The beauty of the weather adds immensely to the interest of the show, because the stock not only appears better, but it is examined with so much more satisfaction by the pub-lic as to be decidedly more to the advantage of all

It is or this account, as well as on account of the excellence of the stock exhibited, that this Fair win its results exceed most of its predecessors in useful

There was a meeting of farmers last evening, and a very interesting discussion upon matters of vital inter-est to them, with which all present seemed to be very much satisfied. The Hon A. B. Conger opened the discussion with a talk upon the necessity of rotation of crops and raising more roots, not only to diversify the feed of cattle, but to enable the farmer to keep more stock, and consequently make more manure. He was followed by Solon Robinson, whose short talk was fistened to with deep attention. He asked farmers to think more upon what they do, so as to be

ble to give a reason.

One subject he asked them to think of was whether One subject he asked them to tank of was whether or not corn would not be stored more economically and kept better in the husks than otherwise. He also urged them to think of the advantage of saving liquid manure, and how coarse manure can be preserved in the nost adventageous manner. He highly approved of feeding carrots to milch cows, and of the better keeping of stock generally.

George Clark of Otsego gave his views of stock

that it will require so much ice that it will neutralize its

benefits.

B. F. Carpetter of Cheming gave a most interesting account of his experience as a successful dair man. He finds that the butter-producing qualities cows vary from five to thirty-two. His manner cows vary from five to thirty-two. His manner of Winter feeding is to fasten his cows in stanchious, and place all kinds of feed upon a smooth fisor in front of them. He dwelt earnestly upon the necessity of good vertilation, not through the sides, but through the roof. He thinks the Chinese came valuable for softing purposes in connection with sowed core, which every dairyman must grow to be successful. His talk was just such as should be listened to with attention by every butter maker in the country. It is of more value than all the exhibition of butler in the Fair, good as that is.

The show of cheese is not as large as was expected. Of fruit there is an excellent exhibition, and some of

Of finit there is an excellent exhibition, and some of the landsomest lots of apples come from Chastaraque and Chemurg Counties. Labella and Catawba grapes of excellent quality and fully ripe are exhibited from Onondaga County, where it was thought twenty years

One dags that they would not ripes.

I think I stated yesterday that the show of agricul-I think I stated yesterday that the show of agricultural implements exceeded in interest some of, if not all, the previous Fairs. There are over twenty mowing and reaping machines, each of which it is claimed is superior to every other. My opinion is that it is very difficult to say which is best. I do say that all are good, and any one taken at random would be worth more than its cost. I notice some one-horse machines that certainly lock well adapted to the use of small farmers. If both large and small machines are not already perfect, the prospect is fair that they soon will be, since every year produces some new patent for a real or fancied improvement. In the single article of mowing and reaping machines there is a study worth a long journey by farmers to see and think for themselves which is best. The greatest objection to any of the family is the high prices asked, which, as a general role, are twice as high as a fair profit would any of the family is the high prices asked, which, as a general rule, are twice as high as a fair profit would require. But how can we expect a reduction while the demand is so great that the manufacturers can sell at present rates all that they can manufacture!

I noticed a machine from Watertown, N. Y., that has a very simple attachment under the command of the driver's foot, to rake off the grain in gavels, out of

the driver's toot, to rake out the grain is gives;
the way of the next through.

I notice a new clover-harvesting machine that is
calculated for doing all the work at one operation, delivering the seed in the bags. My fear is that the inventor is trying to do too many things at suce. I objeted to the style in which this machine is fitted up
for shew, as being entirely too fine for every-day use. for shew, as being entirely too me for the control of this is an almost universal objection to implements shown at all of our Fairs. I should like to see a show of farm tools just as they are to be found on a farm, and I would give prizes only to tools that had been used or newly invented.

Such one-horse sawing machines as are to be seen here, should be more extensively known. One straight the control of a large are a given at saw cuts up into

saw cuts off a log, and a circular saw cuts up into stove-wood length any kind of wood much faster and more economically than it can be done by hand with

aw of ax.

I do not notice any thing remarkable in the way of improvement in plows, except one just patented by S. R. Briven of Chenango County. It is a double S. R. Baven of Cherango County. It is a double mold broad plow, with a point so constructed and attached that it can be easily reversed, and thus makes a side-hill plow. I can only say, without hav-ing seen it work, that it looks as though it would do

well.

There is a new harrow, or something belonging to that family of implements, that looks as though it would be valuable for covering broadcast grain; and there is a simple and effective broadcast sower. This is a little machine that is placed on the sower's breast, who turns a crank as he waiks forward, and that scatters the grain much better than he can do by

hand. It is a good contrivance.

The straw and root catter that I mentioned yester-day, by Snath of Troy, I cannot commend too nightly.

I had rather have it than any other I ever saw at four I had rather have it thin any other I ever saw at hour times its cost. Fancy one of the original cutting machines, having its hand knife attached to a heavy balance, which, being lifted up by hand and brought down almost alone by its weight, cuts through a whole bundle of straw and falls upon a spring that throws it back ready for another stroke—making the hand labor very hab! labor very light.

I did not mention the exhibitors of fat cattle yester-

gree of perfection, both as tall and grass-fed beeves, the best being grades of our thorough-bred stock upon the native cattle. The show of fat cattle is not large in point of numbers, but good in quality.

Elon Sheldon, Cayna County; Dixon, Guessee County; Cyreas Walker, Greece County; Chules Geer, Onomiaga County, O. Howton, Cayna County; James Ferthing, Baralo; A. Jacksen, Onomiaga County; Thomas Kimber, Onomiaga County; M. L. Wilcox, Owergo, Mason Salsany, Jefferson County;

County.

There has been a good show of what I should call a class of every-day horses before the Committees to-day, but as there is no provision for fast trotting, the show of very fine horses in that line is not large. I did not feel satisfied with the show of breeding marcs. There were enough of them, but they were not as good as I had expected to see in this locality.

It has been a busy day with Committees in examination of cattle in the show rings, and there has been a

It has been a busy day with Committees in examina-tion of cattle in the show rings, and there has been a continued exclamation of satisfaction from the specta-tors. There are over thirty aged blooded bulls, and I have never seen so many very good animals together at any other State Fair. This is very encouraging, and so is the attendance of visitors, and their general satisfaction with the show. The fair is a success.

FAIRS IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Раткивово, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1858,

mark the present age, is the increasing practice of holding State, County and Town Fairs. years since the Fourth of July, "General Training, and "Tharksgiving," were almost the only holidays kept by the mass of our people; the first generally henored by a windy oration, the ringing of bells, and the children's play of fireworks; and intoxication, too, was very common on these occasions. "General Training " was a scene of noise, drawling and drunkenness, and "Thanksgiving" is redeemed only from contempt as a day of feasting and gluttony by the reunions of relatives and friends which ennoble and hallow it. But, thanks to the spirit of these better days, there exists a better state of things. Now, all through the country the various State, County and Town Pairs create the deepest interest among the people. The farmers, whose business it is to feed the world, are awake to the importance of these institutions. The Press has poured out its torrent of argument upon the vast importance of agricultural science; the best educated minds of our own country and of Europe have brought the treasures of their crudition to bear upon the subject, and the great theme, with all that is alread to it, is constantly pressed upon the minds of the low it. But, thanks to the spirit of these better days. to it, is constantly pressed upon the minds of th

people.

The great New-York State Fair will be held next week in Syracuse, and County and Town Fairs are being held around us every day.

In this immediate vicinity, fairs have been held within a few days at Brookfield, where the citizens own

within a few days at Brookheid, where the calizens own a large pavillion tent, and keep it for that purpose; and at Fenser's, at Lebanon, where also the citizens met under a splendid pavillion. The Madison County Fair recently closed at Morraville with much success. A fair has just closed at Canastota, where, by the way, the managers showed tiemselves to be fitted for their office; for, instead of charging exhibitors a fee for the right of the results of the providers of rubbitors.

office; for, instead of charging exhibitors a fee for the privilege of exhibiting, they built an inclosure, charged everybody a shilling each for entrance tickets, with the privilege of exhibiting if they wished to; and thus paid all expenses, and had some money left.

Yesterday and to-day, the citizens of Cazenovia held their annual town fair, and we hear that it is highly successful, beside the usual ample attractions, the nangers have introduced athletic games, foot-races, foot-races in begs, and, we believe, quoits also; beside these are the usual trotting exhibitions, and a host-race on their beautiful lake. They have also built a large payillon, and taken every pains to insure comlerge pavilion, and taken every pains to insure comfort and success. Yesterday, the Smithfield Tow Fair was held in this village (Peterboro). In consquence of our Cazenovia neighbors having their fair on the same day, we had not near as good a show as last year, but still it was good. There were a few good cows and oxen on the ground, the owners of which obtained premiums for most of them, and some very fine blood horses.

fine blood horses.

The root and grain crops in this vicinity are quite good, and the specimens offered yesterday were superier. This is also one of the best apple regions in the State, and the various specimens of sound full fruit

rior. This is also one of the best apple regions in the State, and the various specimens of sound full fruit were excellent, but apples are very scarce this season in this vicinity, as the extra long and cold storms of last Spring cestroyed the biossoms extensively. The show of flowers and of woman's handlwork were very creditable. Among the last was a splendid "Affghan" knit by Mrs. Gervit Smith of Peterboro".

Our citizens assembled in the afternoon at the Church, to listen to an address by Edwin Morton, esq., recently of Plymouth, Mass. Mr. M. is a graduate of Harvard, a ripe scholar; and the address was of a high order. The principal topics of Mr. Morton's address were the "study of agriculture as a science," and the effect of applying thereto a practical knowledge of Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Entomolgy and "Zeology." Also "the application of machinery and

"son, and a comparison between its actual yield and "its capabilities, and the advantage which would arise from the rough draining, which would have the "fleet, as in Enghand, of operating like a change of climate, making it warmer, and thus increasing the quantity of its productions." It is would be a great desideratum, as a large portion of our county lies more than twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea.

He cooke, also, upon the necessity of deep plowing

than twelve inflation teachers to be received the playing as a means of renovating the sail, and quoted the history of this region, in which it is stated that the Dutch settlers of olden time could not get wheat from this settlers of olden time could not get wheat from this soil, with their shallow plewing, poor tools, and slow and easy ways, but after the Yankees began to settle here, and brought better plows and implements, and more energetic customs, they raised plenty of wheat, as well as the best Indian corn and root crops. The speaker also referred to our splendid dairy resources, and compared the present careless mode of managing them not their products with that improved practice which our farmers should adopt in order to fully develop this great source of wealth. Speaking of herees, he said: "Among its ten thousand horses," Madison County furnishes here and there remark—ably good ones, and if we will breed from the stal—wart, powerful and bandsome Construction, or ably good ones, and if we will breed from the stalwart, powerful and bandsome Constornation, or
the beautiful 'Kentucky Hauter—and we have the
lineal blood of both—we shall not only improve our
stock, but formsh a market which shall compete
with any other, and be a fruital source of income."
The specker also referred to Senator Haumond's
charge that the masses of working usen at the North
were "slaves," and the "numers and mechanics grand
the slanners of the slaveholder.

The address, of which the above is a meany sketch,
was listened to with deep attention by alarge an-

The address of which the above is a meager sketch, was listened to with deep attention by a large audience, and at the close, on motion of District Attorney Stone, it was unanimously voted to print the same.

This sensible way of meeting to exchange congrainlations and ideas is fast producing a change in the character of the American people; the laste for resing in crosses, and that best of multis, the habit of close-thinking follows the reading; the Press is more valued by the people, emulation is roused, and as a chrequence, the products of our noble country are increased in quantity and improved in quality, and a race of thinking-men, well educated farmers and nechanics are growing up among us, and to then as may look with confidence, for not only the future institutions for educated, solves specting laborers can never be brought to the people of humble dependence, nor made the sport of ambitious tyrants.

FROM SALT LAKE AND THE PLAINS.

From The St. Joseph Journal, Sept. 27.

The Salt Lake mail arrived in this city on the afternoon of Saturday, the 15th, in charge of Mr. George W. Constable. The mail left G cat Salt Lake City on the 4th of September. All was quiet in the city with the exception of a few fi-ticuffs and knockdowns between the Saints and Gentiles.

Gen. Johnston was building a fort and erecting buildings in Cedar Valley, preparatory for Winter quarters. A few of his men were still descring him. The heat was very oppressive when the mail party left Salt Lake City, but they were soon to experience very sudden changes. On the evening of the thinst, three days out from the city, near Tar Spring, between Big Mountain and Fort Bridger, snow commenced falling, which continued on through the night, until it falling, which continued on through the night, until it fell to the depth of three inches. It all disappeared, however, the next day, but on the loth instant, the and the ice was seen at least half an inch thris.

In the South Pass, on the 11th inst., another termin shows sterm blew up, which continued on through the day and right, until it fell to the depth of ten or twelve.

day and night, until it fell to the depth of ten or twelve incices.

The suffering among the men and animals was great. A number of oxen belonging to the train gave out and freze to death. The Sweetwater Mountains were perfectly white with the snow.

Coming in, small bedies of Indians were seen all along the route, begging and stealing as usual, but otherwise peaceable. Large herds of buffalo were seen near Plum Creek. The herds numbered sit or eight thousand. One ox train was met which had bot about eighty head of cattle on account of the buffalo. Going out, near the same place, Mr. Constable says his party had to stand guard one dark, storny night, and keep up a constant firing of pistalos, guas, maskets. Ac., in order to keep the buffalo from running pell mell over them. He says the whole face of the country was perfectly black with them.

Coming in, about 80 ox trains were met. The reads were good, and the waters all low.

Lieut, Lee, of the army, and Mr. Tutt, a merchant of St. Louis, came passengers with the mal. Lieut, Lee, who has been transferred from the 10th to the 34 Infantry, New-Mexico, 18 en route for Washington.

CONNECTICUT TOWN MELTINGS.-Returns of the

town elections on Monday received since yesterdy, show additional Republican gains. The Administration party confidently counted upon carrying an iscreased number of towns, and never worked more vigorou-ly. But they have been beaten-buily beaten. In some towns it is their policy to divide the Board, In some towns it is their policy to divide the Box's, but in a large proportion of the towns a political same has been made, and Republicanism has been made, and Republicanism has been political sustained. The influence of the elections this Fall can not be otherwise than favorable upon theread in the Spring. But our friends must continue to work, in order to swell the triumph—we must work energetically, uncensingly, and success will at all times crown our efforts. Connecticut is Republican—thoroughly ro—and nothing but the indifference of friends can any time place her in a wrong position. We have reany time place her in a wrong position. We have returns from 115 towns. The Republicans have carried divided-and in one the return is uncertain. publicans have gained 14 towns, and the Administration 6. [New-Hav n Palladium, Oct. 6.

OLIVER DITSON & Co. have issued the following pice s of mus e: Cormania: Vocal Gems from the German, by eminent see-

posers-" Through the Eyes the Heart, by Gumbert. renade from Huwatha (Longfellow), by L. Selle."

"Qui tranquilla almen poss 'io-(ilere in Deepest Forest "Qui Sola Virgin Ross-(Last Rose of Sammer)-from Fig.

" I am Dreaming, darling, Dreaming, by Carl P. Rodefer,"

SINGULAR ACCIDENT .- The Hartford Press, in describirg a game of wicket, gives the f. llowing remark-

Mr. Jabez Alvord had buckled a strap tightly "Air. Jabez Alvord had buckled a strap tightly around his right arm above the cloow, to prevent his arm from becoming lanned when it rewing in the ball. Soon a large throw became necessary, but as the effort was made, a crack, short and distinct as that of a pitch, was leard across the plays round, and the young nanearm fell poweriess at his side, the hall describing a short curve beyond. On an immediate examination of the arm by Doctors Phelps and Steele, who were upon the ground, it was found that the boar may broken short of, and above the point where the strap short off, just above the point where the strap

ADMISSION OF BARON ROTHSCHILD.—The Jewed the City of Boston held a meeting at the Warrestreet Synagogue some days ago, and passed a seried of resolutions in relation to the admission of Barot Rothschild to his sext in Parliament. As republicate citizens, they say, they rejoice at the ignominious of feat of their would-be appressors, and the triumph of the friends of liberty of conscience. They thank the English people, and especially the people of London for their persistence in a just cause, and, as Jerk they congratulate their English co-religionists on the result. They also mention in honorable terms of Mosses Montinfore, Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmitt, David Saloman, and Baron Lionel Rothschild, and give Saleman, and Baren Lienel Rethschild, and greeperial commendation t. Lard John Russell and the other Liberal members of the British Parliament.
[Boston Traver.]

KILLING A WHALE .- Dr. Jenkins writes to Th athern Christian Advocate, from Shanghae, April 2: A remarkable occurrence took place when H. M.

"A remarkable occurrence took place when H. M. screw steamer gun-vessel Nimrod was proceeding, under steam, for the entrance of the river Min. When about four miles outside Shar. Peak, a violent concussion was experied eed by all on hoard, as if the ship had struck the ground: but knowing from the position that such could not be the case, the real cause was evidenced in looking astern, on their discovering a large whale severed nearly in two, blowing convusively and bleeding so profusely as to redden the water all around. The whale had, doubtless, been struck with much violence by the screw-propeller; and it deed, the engines were brought to a momentary standstill by the shock."

who were shown of flowers and of woman's bandiwork were very creditable. Among the last was a splendid "Affghan' knit by Mrs. Gerrit Smith of Peterboro'.

Our citizens assembled in the afternoon at the Church, to listen to an address by Eiwin Morton, esq., recently of Plymouth, Mass. Mr. M. is a graduate of Harvard, a ripe scholar; and the address was of a high order. The principal topics of Mr. Morton's address were the "study of agriculture as a science," and the effect of applying thereto a practical knowledge of Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Entomolgy and "Ecology." Also "the application of machinery and motive power, and the effect of the introduction of "Mowere and Kaspers, as time and money-aving massemble the carriage, protected her feet from being inside the carriage and the driver spell of sickness, and had a very singular effect of turning her head quite gray.